

The native histories describe three classes of ancient inhabitants. First, the Chibchias, who seem to have been the most civilized aborigines of that country; next the Coluhans, who were the first conquerors, and by whom the Chibchians were taught to cultivate the earth, cook their food, and adopt the manners of civilized life; and last the Xahus or Toltecs, who came much later to the unfortunate immigrants, but after a time united with the civilized Chibchians, caused a civil war and secured the triumph of the more warlike Toltecs. The latter were the learned white men who came in the earliest times across the Atlantic. They built Palenques and other cities, originated the oldest and finest monuments of ancient civilization, and established the great kingdom of Xicaltula, which is celebrated in the histories and traditions. It comprised Cuzco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and probably other countries. "The traditions of Xicaltula," says the author, "are the traditions of people who came to that country by sea, and landed on the Pacific coast."

Such are some of the traditions, found in America. In the traditions, legends, and mythical geography of the ancients of the old world, there is much that has no meaning if it does not preserve vague recollections of very ancient knowledge of America. The mythical relations of a great continent beyond the "Greenian sea," of the Atlantic, Phinias, the Atlantic, the Asian or Satorina continent, the Atlantic of Solon and Plato, etc., all belong to a circle of very ancient traditions, with which many are familiar. The mythical story of the Atlantic Island which Solon brought from Egypt was not entirely new in Greece.

THE MYSTIC.

According to their traditions, the Aztecs

feriously, and decided the battle in favor of their masters. Drowsy of causing the enemy the greatest possible amount of harm, they agreed to let the Aztecs kill all those they could reach. After the combat, their masters took them to task because they had no captives to show; they exhibited even an immense number of ears that the Colthas, surprised both by the attitudes and the valor of their allies, treated with greater severity than before. Overwhelmed with grief and despised by their masters, the fugitives sanctified the Colthas by human sacrifices, and received an order to depart. Happy over the recovery of their liberty, they again began their peregrinations and settled near lakes Texoco, Xochimilco, Chalco, and Tlacotalco—much much larger than they are now—upon which they were never again to depart.

On their arrival, one of their chiefs—the chief were twenty in number and the principal of them was called Teuch—saw a cactus growing on a rock on an island, and on the cactus an eagle perched, holding in his beak a bird, according to some, a snake, according to others. The sight answered to one of the religious traditions of the country. The chief then founded a city there, which they first named Temotlitchin "place and cactus," and later, Mexico. This happened in 1325.

An eagle perched on a cactus and holding a serpent in his beak is the emblem of the modern Mexican nation. The real meaning of the word Mexico has been the subject of a great deal of discussion and is the subject of discussion still.

Having adopted their new place of residence the first care of the Aztecs was to

came from the kitchen, and to the kitchen I rushed. The idolized form of my Maria was perched on a chair, and was flourishing an iron spoon in all directions, and shouting 'shoo' in a general manner at everything in the room. To my anxious inquiries as to what was the matter, she answered, 'I am afraid of the Maria!—shoo—a great-ya, shoo! horrid monster!—shoo—ew—it run right out of the cupboard—shoo—go-way! On mercy!—Joshua—shoo—kill it, oh—shoo—fly!'

All that has, you see, about one little mouse. Some women are so afraid of mice. Maria is. Got the poker and set myself to poke that infernal white jumpel rat and run 'em off into another room. The first time I hit Maria's poke it was on account of getting the poker all tangled up in a lot of dishes in the sink; and I did not hit it any more because it would not stay still. It ran right toward me, and I naturally jumped, as anyone would, but I am not afraid of mice, and when the horrid thing ran up toward me I picked it up and yelled to Maria because I was afraid it would gnaw a hole in my garment. There is something real disagreeable about having a mouse inside the leg of one's pantaloons, especially if there is nothing between you and the mouse. Its toes are cold and its legs are cold, and its feet tickles, and its tail scratches, and there is nothing so unpleasant about it, and you are all the time afraid it will try to gnaw out and begin on you instead of the cloth. That mouse was next to me. I could feel its every motion with startling and suggestive distinctness. For these reasons I yelled to Maria, and as the case seemed urgent to me I may have

desired to add, but 'twas not it stood in my way for that length of time.

Her story, as told by herself, is that she was born on her father's farm in Yung-wick, a small agricultural town in Canada, in 1872. On Christmas day, 1881, she was violently attacked with diphtheria, and for three weeks she was between life and death. From this sickness began the tale of her mental suffering, and to-day, as for years, her mind is in a state of nervous prostration, only, which she drinks as people drink of opium, namely, No form of eatables can arouse her sleeping appetite, and the most delicious fruits are no temptation to her. In appearance she is of medium height, weighing 125 pounds, with a symmetrical figure.

Her uncle says that when in Canada, in 1882, she was the owner of a book-seller's premises, Josephine was locked in a room for 15 days, as a test, with no nourishment but water, and that she came out at the end of that time without experiencing the slightest illness. At present she enjoys perfect health, and headaches and other ailments which she is free to entirely unknown to her. She refuses to communicate with any of her home participations with either her parents or girls of the neighborhood in their country festivities. A leading Montreal physician pronounced her a physical wonder and offered \$700 for the privilege of taking her into his custody, with a view to solving the cause of her peculiar condition. This was refused. Several other gentlemen have offered her to take her to their homes, but she prefers to remain home, where she has the care of her father's children by a second wife and where the onerous duties of a farm household devolve upon her.

THE YARK GOSPEL speaking of the National Association of Democratic Clubs and Democratic Societies says that these organizations "lead the way in the educational campaign, and the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and members of the House cheer them on with hearty encouragement, insisting that there is but one way under heaven to accomplish the beneficent result, and with these the great influential newspapers of the country, as well as the Democratic press fully and earnestly concur. Just so, says the *Yark Gospele*, "as the active members of the Democratic party shall act upon the advice thus given and organize themselves into Democratic societies for the work before us, will complete it, sweeping victories be achieved in 1890 and in 1892."

Confessed His Crime.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A *Times* special from Eaton, Ohio, says that Elmer Sharkey, arrested yesterday and confined in jail there for the murder of his mother, yesterday confessed his crime and gave the details of the terrible affair. The news spread rapidly and early in the evening a big crowd collected before the jail, where they determined to stand the mayor and sheriff by the aid of advice and exertions of leading citizens, prevented the mob from dragging Sharkey out and lynching him.

EATON, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Yesterday a reward of \$1,000 was offered by Sharkey for the detection of his mother's murderer.

Just before noon a special officer arrested Sharkey, and he was taken to the jail, where he was kept in his father's funeral. He attended that solemn service under guard. After the interment

called their original country Aztlan, which some historians locate near the Gulf of California, and others to have been in Idaho. According to their annals, the Aztecs had left it on the advice of the most influential man of their nation at that time. This priest, for some unknown reason, continually urged his countrymen to move southward. One day, standing under a tree, he heard a bird singing, and repeating the word, which in the Aztec language means "here," which he interpreted as meaning the probability of the device of a skilled leader, who in order to induce his countrymen to follow him, had made an impression on their superstitious minds by means of a pretended miracle.

It was about the year 688 A. D., that several of the principal tribes of the great southwestern United States, and some of the modern historians—left their fatherland. No point, perhaps, in the history of the ancient Aztecs, has given rise to a greater number of controversies than this long journey, hieroglyphically described in a great many celebrated manuscripts, which unfortunately seemed to contradict one another and to be so obscurely written, that the different labors of two investigators have dispelled some of the clouds which hung over the subject. It follows from these investigations that the journey made by the Aztecs was two-fold. At a very remote period they advanced towards the valley of Anahuac, and subsequently returned to their own country. Then, after a long sojourn at the instigation of Huastecas, they marched forth anew, their minds fully made up of time to settle in the beautiful country of

built a temple of mud and reeds which they called a temple, to shelter the offerings of their protecting god, Huitzilopochtli. Meantime for an annual to sacrifice on the altar of the god, one of the Aztec chiefs sent a Colman, and to him he took him to his fatherland. The Aztecs, beholding in this unfortunate being nothing but one of their old oppressors, delivered him to their high-priest, who tore out his heart to offer it to their god. Thus began the series of terrible massacres which for three centuries stained the capital of the new empire with blood.

For a long rustic temple which they had just built, the Aztecs, for want of more solid materials, constructed groups of simple huts made of earth and reeds. Such was the humble origin of the great city which was destined to become the heart of a vast kingdom, and whose magnificence was one day to fill its conquerors with wonder.

Some Golden Rules.

The following, from an unknown source, contains advice which experienced business men endorse and young men will do well to follow.

1. Do not use business, know it thoroughly, and attend personally to its minutest details. Be self-reliant, concentrate your energies in a determination and supreme effort to conquer success. Keep your own counsel, attend strictly to business, and never dabble in anything foreign to it, curtail your expenses, never sacrifice safety to prospective gains, cut short your losses and let your profits run.

2. Do not let the prime movers industry, economy and fil-

yelled with a certain degree of vigor; but I did not yell like a mad dog, or I would have been boy who thought that I, Gai, I had inflicted punishment on his person. I did not lose my presence of mind for an instant. I caught the mouse just as it was clambering over my knee, and by pressing firmly on the outside of the foot, I kept the animal a prisoner on the inside. I kept jumping around with all my might to confuse it, so it would not think I was going to catch it, and yelled so that the mice would not hear his squeaks and come to its assistance. A man can't handle many mice at once to advantage. Maria was a sheet when she came into the kitchen, and asked what she could do—she thought I could beat the mouse and she could catch it. I told her to go and get her to think something; and she thought she would throw things at the intruder; but as there was no earthly chance for her to hit the mouse, while every shot took effect on me, I told her to stop, after she had fired two flat-irons and the coal settled down on her head, and she was looking around. Somehow I felt no inclination to sit down anywhere. "Oh, Joshua," she cried, "I wish you had not killed the cat." Now, I submit that the wish was born of the weakness of woman's intellect. How on earth did she suppose a cat could get where there mouse was?—rather have the mouse there alone, anyway than to have a cat crowd it out? I could not tell Maria of the fact that she was a fool. Then she got the kettles and wanted to scald the mouse. I objected to that process, except as a last resort. Then she got some

"A DOB STORY.—A correspondent of the Boston Herald writes me this story: "Last fall I received a letter from a friend in New York, telling me that his wife and daughter were coming to pay us a visit; he concluded by saying, 'I'll fatted calf and put a bottle on ice.' I read the letter to my wife, the dog (an Irish setter) sitting up beside me and looking so wise that I called my mother-in-law to see what she thought of it. After I had given 'look at the judge!' and 'I'll fatted calf and put a bottle on ice,' and did not get home until quite late. He came into the sitting-room, where I was reading, and made such demonstrations that I followed him to the outside door, and in the porch I found the better part of the leg of a calf. He wagged his big tail and jumped up on me, saying as plainly as he could: 'I'll fatted calf; now you attend to the bottle.'"

DESCRIPTION on a tombstone in a burying-ground on the island of Jamaica: "Here lieth the body of Lewis Gaily, Esq., who died the 23d of September, 1739, aged eighty years. He was born at Montpellier, in France, which place he left for his religion, and settled in this island, where he died the great earthquake in the year 1793 he was 74 years of age. He was a great proclaimer of God, and a second Noah. He was taken into the sea, where he continued swimming until he was taken up by a boat and miraculously preserved. He afterwards lived in great retirement, and was universally lauded."

REPUBLICAN papers announce that President Cleveland is politically dead, but they keep up a brisk fire on the corpse all the

Shurkey broke down and confessed the crime. He said that after going to bed Friday night he thought the matter over and concluded that as his mother had refused to give him any assistance with his straw, threatening to disinherit him if he did, the only thing to do was to kill his mother.

He got up, slipped out of doors, went to the wood pile and got a meal, entered his mother's room where he killed her with a single blow. He hid his dagger to be sure he could get away with him out of bed.

He took the mallet, smashed it in the middle of the door of his bedroom and also his mother's. He had not dressed to do all this. Picking up a piece of glass he ran to a neighbor's, cutting himself on the face and wrist as he ran with it. He expresses no sorrow for the deed.

WHAT PAPA OVERHEARD.—Evangeline (just after the "yes")—But you haven't told me a word about your profession, Hector.

Doctor—I'm a promoter, my dear, and you've just helped me organize the company. Your father shall be the president, and you the manager.

Evangeline—But where do you come in?

Hector—Down I'll be the receiver.—Lily.

GEORGE DOWNS HIM.—Little Bobby—Don't you want to take me up? I the toboggan slide with you some day, Mr. Jinks.

Mr. Jinks.—I never go on any toboggan slide, Bobby; never even saw a toboggan.

Bobby (a trifle disappointed)—That's funny, Mr. Jinks, I've seen something about toboggans in my geography. *—Edwards*

[illegible]

Two chests were taken in their camp, one of white painted, graining slabs, the possession of which occasioned violent disputes; the other two bits of dry wood, which the greater number distinguished. But their chief, having rubbed the pieces of wood against each other caused fire to spring forth from them. Those who had preferred the stone afterwards took the name of "Pill of stone" from the place. The latter and those who had preferred the wood, that is to say, the useful to the ornamental, took the name of Tenoches. The two parties, although they had suddenly become enemies, continued their way together, neither of them wishing to part company with the image of their god.

The ancient ruins of the Aztecs it is useless to follow, as they were not journeying towards any definite goal. Many a time they stopped and began to build cabins for themselves; but from some cause they soon set out again. At each of these stations, however, they left colonies made up of the sick or of the old, who had grown tired of the journey, and of the young, who were, now tolerated and now repulsed by the people whose territory they were crossing. The Aztecs wandered in search of a definite place where they might settle. About the year 1216, they reached Tlaxcala, "place of bones," a large city of the valley to which they were destined to go for many centuries. The name of Mexitlan from which, the words Mexicans and Mexico have been formed.

Being well received by the Cōtlimeh king, who, convinced that he had nothing to fear from them, allowed them to sojourn in his territory, the Aztecs believed that

STEP-LIKE PAVEMENT.—As a substitute for granite blocks, street paving is attracting considerable attention. Its durability being said to be quite a point in its favor, it is being used in many places. The streets of steel strips about two and a half inches wide and one inch thick, rolled with a channel on the side exposed to traffic, and with patches about eight inches apart. These strips weigh eleven pounds to the yard, are laid across the street a distance of about five inches between centers, and extend to the middle of the street, so that the proper slope from the centre to the gutters can be secured. They are bolted together, so as to insure them against lateral slipping, and are fastened to wooden sills. A firmly-constructed bed of gravel comprises the support for this pavement, which is laid in the form of strips of one of pitch and cement is poured, filling the interstices to a level with the tops of the strips, and rendering the surface comparatively smooth.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

LEAVE THE WIND.—The Legislature could not reward a more meritorious Confederate soldier than J. T. Gregory, of this town, who is a candidate for donkey-ear. He was known in his regiment all the night the war as a man of unflinching courage and bravery. He carries the scars of 65 wounds, and is still in the shoulder of his right arm a bullet hole, one in the arm, at An Antwerp; one in the head, as Gettysburg, at which place he stayed upon the battlefield, and he spent two hours after being wounded 1, and one which took him a leg at the Wilderness. It was at this battle when

HUSBAND! "More money? Why, my dear, I gave you \$100 this morning for sleeping. What did you get?" "Wh—Oh, lots of things we were absolutely suffering for." "And a pack of socks for the baby, were twenty cents. A necktie for you; that was fifty cents. A perfectly lovely de worth twice that; it ain't the right color, and I don't suppose you will wear it; but it was such a bargain. And then I got you two new collars for a quarter, and a pair of nice, warm gaiters for a quarter." "Well, I don't know. And a pack of socks for the baby, they were two dollars; and a dear little necktie for little Dick, that was \$1.50; and a rattle for the baby, that was forty cents; and a winter cap for you, for stormy weather, you know, that was eighty cents; and that was all, except a winter wrap for me, that was \$87."

The number of Executions during the last year in the United States was eighty-seven. New York headed the list with nine and Pennsylvania five. All of the condemned were men except one, fifty-seven were whites, twenty-nine negroes and one Chinese. Lynching are not included.

AMONG the many wonderful sights which are being organized for the Paris Exposition next year is an unprecedented flight of a great balloon from the Claret Hotel. All the celebrities have promised to take part in the affair, and it is calculated that over 40,000 pigeons will be released simultaneously for their flight to all parts of France and the Continent.

CITIZEN.—"What if you charge me, Uncle Remus, to start at the pile of stumps?" Uncle Remus.—"Don't two dollars, sah." Citizen.—"That's very high!" Uncle Remus.—"Yes, sah, jes' 'cabin' away de stone, but I get ter hire a man to 'n'p harness de mule."

LITHON is the lightest metal known and is worth one hundred and sixty dollars per ounce. Gallium is the costliest metal known, and is worth three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per ounce.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cool room establish a habit of breathing through the nose and never with the mouth open.

A MASSACHUSETTS clergyman of Philadelphia thus referred to the Jews in his sermon last Sunday: "Why are the Jews the purest-blooded, the longest-lived, the most law-abiding, most successful and according to their number, the most powerful nation on earth? You who persecute them, have heard them say, 'We are God's people.' With all the rough handling a tigered world has given the Jew, is it not wonderful that he has no more faults?"

Two men can ride on one horse, but one man can ever drive it two leagues at a time.

Try and discover the goal of humanity, for the reverse will appear without seeking.

The merchant who swindles his customers

much larger than plans, famoless were entirely unknown, and many of the cities were so large and terrible grew in the woods in the wild state in which nature created them. Horticulture has made wonderful strides, and is advancing every day.

A SOUTHERN hotel advertiser among its attractive "parlor for ladies thirty-five feet wide." We trust this paragraph will catch the eye of the woman who occupies three seats in a crowded car.

THIRTY-one shares of the Chemical Bank of New York, of the par value of \$100, were recently sold at from \$3.80 to \$3.85 each. These shares pay about 150 per cent. per annum on their par value.

A PUX DRIVE took place at Sabina, Ohio, in which 1,000 hunters closed in a ten-mile circuit and nine foxes, or whom seven escaped.

CASHER HOPKINS of the Fidelity Bank, Cincinnati, has been pardoned by the President and released from prison that he may die at home.

A WATERMETER trust, embracing growers to the amount of \$100,000 in South Carolina and Georgia, has been formed.

JRA D. SANKEY, famous for his "Gospel Songs," has arrived from Liverpool on the Britannic. He will be joined in the spring by his wife, Mrs. Sankey, who is at present preaching in British Columbia.

A NEW YORK jeweler has just finished a magnificent pair of pocket watches for a society young lady which are valued at \$800.

[illegible]

SPRING SALE

by any consideration
and in his own light and
harm. The following
in this paper during the
January 26, Saturday—Wm.
Administrator of Eliz-
deceased, C. town.
January 26, Saturday—Dr.
Littlestown
January 31, Thursday—Jo-
Administrator of Eliz-
deceased, Free town
January 1, Friday—Jas.
Cambelmans township
January 9, Saturday—Mrs.
Admin. of G. gory

March 9, Saturday—Mrs. S. A. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.
March 20, Wednesday—Mrs. J. A. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.
March 23, Saturday—John E. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.
March 26, Saturday—John E. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.
March 29, Saturday—Mrs. S. A. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.
March 31, Monday—Samuel A. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.
March 12, Tuesday—John E. McLaughlin, deceased, Liberty township.

ch 12, Tuesday—Jacob
Freedom township.
ch 12, Tuesday—C. H. I
ing Littleton.
ch 13, Wednesday—Fra
Mountjoy township.
ch 13, Wednesday—St
Reading township.
ch 14, Thursday—A
Franklin township.
ch 15, Friday—Adam
lin township.
ch 16, Saturday—C. D.
near New Chester.
ch 18, Monday—James
Cumberland township.
ch 18, Monday—Hon.

man, Clinton township.
ch 19, Tuesday—Jere.
Chamberland township.
ch 20, Wednesday—D.
berland township.
ch 22, Friday—Hatter
Batter township.

THE farmer making Sa
did not forget that the s
adders is a way the best
ask, how can he get the
answer is easy. Adv
people of the whole cou
a weekly for two or three
date, the place and wh
public will understand

presented to them. This paper will carry it to every corner. People who desire big sales, consult the Co. done so for years and with success.

For the work given for it and advertisement—this is to patronize. Come and we will do yours, the best guarantee what we say.

JOSEPH A. COKER will be at Hotel, 1, Gettysburg, Tuesday next week, J. where he will pay the

you want to buy, call on MARTIN WEST... Gettysburg, Pa.

— always pay the highest
— white country Ireland
— W.
— Miss J. H. Smith's Opera Co.
— of the highest satisfaction
— today. Miss Engel was
— American Opera Co. and
— Clara Louise Kellogg's f
— for the greatest comfort
— use, Colonel McClellan has
— the ventilation by fan
— in the ceiling connected
— floor on the roof, above
— circulated.

“Al” Tanner, ex-Commander of the Department of New Orleans, will be in the second lecture of the series on Jan. 29. The speaker is a Peer of Yourse. He is one of the most popular and well-known lecturers of the country. He is a favor and an inspiration. Tickets for the lecture will be sold at 10c. The band to be given on Jan. 27.

[illegible]

Why not buy your Mod-
ern and save from 19
on.

Miss KATE BENSBURG has
and sing admirably.—
opera House, Monday
mission 50 cents; reserved
seats 75 cents.
Melchers' Drug Store, Th

FRESH Butter and Eggs at
CUNNINGHAM & SON'S,
No. 108 N. 3rd St., near College
for large or small family.
See.

For RICE—a Cottage on B
table for small family.
See.

For RICE—a Cottage on B
table for small family.
See.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Gettysburg Compiler.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS.
13 STATE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1899.

Country Gentlemen.—I have at one of 1200 lbs. fattening for spring meat. Feed supply—corn, fodder, ground corn and bran. Corn fodder was cut after corn was grazed, and left standing in shocks until corn was husked and cribbed, then stacked, and cut as usual in half-inch lengths, and baled with Dick's feed cut. Feed to be mixed and moistened with cold water. Cold water for cattle to drink, supply drawn from reservoir filled with windmill. What amount of each kind of feed is necessary to fatten a steer? Would you advise twice or three times feeding a day? This is the ration that a large number of the cattle in Lancaster county are fattened with. It is, however, mostly fed dry, and under not cut. Let me say, the objection to having the feed wet from the fact that cattle do not eat up the straw with meat feeders, and then all meat that adheres to the straw is thrown away when troughs are cleaned.

Cattle. may be fattened well upon the feed given, but the result may be less in determining the proportions of the feeds if he had given the condition of the steers when put up to feed. Lean steers may properly be fed a ration containing a larger proportion of corn-hydrates. It is desirable to break up the long feed of the winter in a ration, in which case the fodder may be cut and well moistened, and then the corn meal and bran should be well mixed in, and the whole fed in mass for 12 or more hours to warm up and pass slightly ferments. This will assist in softening the fibers of the corn meal, and render it more digestible.

For steers of 1,300 lbs. weight the following ration may be fed: 10 lbs. corn fodder, cut as meal; 10 lbs. corn meal, and 8 lbs. wheat bran (blue preferred).

Two feeds per day is probably as good as one, and the best feed is that of good corn and some bran. It would not probably be profitable to use more corn meal, because the ration, with half corn meal and half bran, is not very well balanced, and there is difficulty fattening feed quite sufficient in this ration.

If the feed is mixed as here directed, the corn fodder will be cut and consumed, and there will be no waste of meal. It would probably find it profitable to use two gifts of cheap molasses per day to each steer. Let a girl be dissolved in one pint of water, and mix this in each feed, and give it in a dish. They would eat the ration with a better appetite, and this improves its effect. I hope it will report on the success of this ration.

Small Timber Better than Large.
The statement that a 12 by 12 inch beam laid up of 12 by 12 plank spiked together is stronger than a 12 by 12 inch solid timber will strike a novice as exceedingly absurd, says the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. Every millwright and carpenter knows that also, whether he ever tested it by actual experience or not. The experienced millwright will tell you that a timber will be stronger simply because the adjacent vertical longitudinal portions of the wood have been separated by a saw; and if this were the only thing about it, it would not be stronger, but the old principle that a grain is stronger than its weakest link, comes into consideration. Most timbers have knots in them or are sawed at an angle to the grain so that they will split diagonally under a comparatively light load. In a built-up timber no large knots can weaken the beam, except so much of it as is composed of one plank and plank whose grain diagonally will be strengthened by the other pieces spiked to it.

The four Supervisors of a township in Wisconsin have just issued a notice to the public in relation to the shape of their road rods. The Supervisors claimed that as the township was divided into four districts, the Supervisors of the district in which the action originated was solely to blame, but the Court decided that each such respondent was liable for the condition of the whole township. They pleaded want of means to keep the roads in better condition. But as they are allowed to levy ten mills tax for road purposes, while they only levied two mills, it did not relieve them. The jury found all four guilty as indicted.

Preventive Means from Sifting.—As the breaking up of brood hens is often a matter of annoyance and inconvenience, I would like to give my method, which has proved very effective, without resorting to any of the various cruel methods in use. I have a raised pen with a flat bottom, just wide enough apart so they can stand comfortably, and feed nothing but oats. As it is the oversupply of fat that causes the trouble, a public nuisance in the shape of the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef.—First cover the meat with brine just strong enough to barely float an egg, for twenty-four hours, and then wash it in cold water to take out the salt. Then wash it in the most suitable pen is to reduce her weight and thus curb her broody inclinations, and get her in good condition for laying at the same time. Three or four days' confinement under such conditions usually suffice to cure the most persistent case. And I should like to say that in case hens get too fat to lay, which often happens, a diet of oats is the best ration for reducing them to laying form.

Recipe for Corned Beef